

Amusements.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—This Evening—"The Gladiator of Ravenna." Mr. Pany Janssen.
WALLACK'S—This Evening—"Henry Danton."
BROADWAY THEATRE—This Evening—"The Ticket-of-Leave Man." Mr. and Mrs. W. J. Wallack.
NIHIL'S GARDEN—This Evening—"The Black Cross." Mr. and Mrs. W. J. Wallack.
OLYMPIC THEATRE—This Evening—"A Midsummer Night's Dream." Mr. and Mrs. W. J. Wallack.
FRENCH THEATRE—This Evening—"Les Idées de M. de la Roche."
THEATRE DE LA REINE—This Evening—"The Merchant of Venice." Mr. and Mrs. W. J. Wallack.
HARVARD'S AMERICAN MUSICAL—Day and Evening.
NEW-YORK CIRCUS—Fourteenth-st.—This Evening.
BUNYAN HALL, Union Square—This Evening.
BARNARD'S OPERA HOUSE AND MUSEUM—This Evening.
NEW-YORK THEATRE—This Evening—"Norwood."
STEINWAY HALL—This Evening—"Mr. De Cordova's Humorous Lecture."

Business Notices.

CAUTION.
 We call attention to the fact that counterfeiters of our fine ELECTRO-PLATE, consisting of Dinner, Dessert, Tea Services, &c., are extensively produced by American manufacturers; also, that there are English imitations in market, both of inferior quality. These goods are offered for sale by many dealers, and are well calculated to deceive. Purchasers can only detect and avoid counterfeits by noting our trade mark, thus:



Our goods, which can be obtained from all respectable dealers, bear this stamp. They are heavily plated on the front plates or Nickel Silver, and are guaranteed to be in every respect superior to the best cheap plate. Silverplated and Manufacturers of Fine Electro-Plate, Providence, R. I.

THE GORHAM WARE, indisputably superior to the finest Sheffield Plate, for sale at retail by the introducers, STARK & MARION, No. 22 John-st.

"They made her a grave too cold and damp
 For a soul so honest and true."
 If they had been wise, the dire necessity of opening the grave for one so lovely might have been averted. PLANTATION BITTERS, if timely used, are sure to rescue the young and lovely, the middle-aged, and the ailing, from confirmed sickness.

Almost all diseases have their beginning in some slight difficulty of the stomach, which would create in Dyspepsia, Headache, Liver Complaint, Night Sweats, Constipation, Dropsy, PLANTATION BITTERS will prevent these precursory symptoms, and keep the blood pure and the health good.

While they invigorate the system, they soothe the mind.
MAGNOLIA WATER—A delightful toilet article—superior to Cologne, and at half the price.

BALL, BLACK & CO.

Call the attention of their friends to their elegant and varied assortment of SILVER-PLATED WARE, consisting of Dinner, Dessert, Tea Services, &c., which will be sold at a very low price, and are well calculated to deceive. These goods are offered for sale by many dealers, and are well calculated to deceive. Purchasers can only detect and avoid counterfeits by noting our trade mark, thus:

For Throat Diseases and Affections of the Chest, BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES, or Cough Lozenges, are of great value. In Coughs, Irritation of the Throat caused by Cold, or Unusual Exertion of the vocal organs, in speaking in public, or singing, they produce the most beneficial results. The Troches have proved their efficacy.

HYGIENIC COW-MILK.
 A new cure for Aching Hands and Kicking Cows. Patented May 22, 1867, and Nov. 1867. Single, cheap, and durable. It milks any cow at any time of the year, and is guaranteed to be the best. It is a new discovery, and is a great boon to the farmer. It is a new discovery, and is a great boon to the farmer. It is a new discovery, and is a great boon to the farmer.

HONEST MILES O'REILLY.
 A letter from Gen. Miles O'Reilly, to the Hon. John C. Calhoun, dated May 22, 1867, and Nov. 1867. It is a new discovery, and is a great boon to the farmer. It is a new discovery, and is a great boon to the farmer. It is a new discovery, and is a great boon to the farmer.

THE MEDICINE FOR WHOOPING COUGH.
 DODD'S NERVE AND INVIGORATOR—AIDS digestion, invigorates the system, gives tone and comfort to the system, and is a great boon to the farmer. It is a new discovery, and is a great boon to the farmer. It is a new discovery, and is a great boon to the farmer.

GENTLEMEN'S HAIR, Fall Style for 1867.
 A new discovery, and is a great boon to the farmer. It is a new discovery, and is a great boon to the farmer. It is a new discovery, and is a great boon to the farmer.

Wigs, Toupees, and Ornamental Hair.
 A new discovery, and is a great boon to the farmer. It is a new discovery, and is a great boon to the farmer. It is a new discovery, and is a great boon to the farmer.

BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE.
 A new discovery, and is a great boon to the farmer. It is a new discovery, and is a great boon to the farmer. It is a new discovery, and is a great boon to the farmer.

A RHEUMATISM LEGITIMATELY CURED.
 A new discovery, and is a great boon to the farmer. It is a new discovery, and is a great boon to the farmer. It is a new discovery, and is a great boon to the farmer.

HULL'S FAMILY SOAP.
 A new discovery, and is a great boon to the farmer. It is a new discovery, and is a great boon to the farmer. It is a new discovery, and is a great boon to the farmer.

TORREY'S PATENT WEATHER STRIPS.
 A new discovery, and is a great boon to the farmer. It is a new discovery, and is a great boon to the farmer. It is a new discovery, and is a great boon to the farmer.

DODD'S NERVE AND INVIGORATOR.
 A new discovery, and is a great boon to the farmer. It is a new discovery, and is a great boon to the farmer. It is a new discovery, and is a great boon to the farmer.

AWAY WITH UNCOMFORTABLE TRUNKS.
 A new discovery, and is a great boon to the farmer. It is a new discovery, and is a great boon to the farmer. It is a new discovery, and is a great boon to the farmer.

CONSTITUTION LINE STRIP.
 A new discovery, and is a great boon to the farmer. It is a new discovery, and is a great boon to the farmer. It is a new discovery, and is a great boon to the farmer.

EXPOSITION UNIVERSAL, PARIS, 1867.
 A new discovery, and is a great boon to the farmer. It is a new discovery, and is a great boon to the farmer. It is a new discovery, and is a great boon to the farmer.

THE SINGER MANUFACTURING CO.
 A new discovery, and is a great boon to the farmer. It is a new discovery, and is a great boon to the farmer. It is a new discovery, and is a great boon to the farmer.

One dollar per week buys the best Lock.
 A new discovery, and is a great boon to the farmer. It is a new discovery, and is a great boon to the farmer. It is a new discovery, and is a great boon to the farmer.

"FARMER'S PATENT LIMBS, BEST!"
 A new discovery, and is a great boon to the farmer. It is a new discovery, and is a great boon to the farmer. It is a new discovery, and is a great boon to the farmer.

A MAGNIFICENT SIGHT.
 A new discovery, and is a great boon to the farmer. It is a new discovery, and is a great boon to the farmer. It is a new discovery, and is a great boon to the farmer.

CHICKERING & SONS, Manufacturers of Grand Sewing.
 A new discovery, and is a great boon to the farmer. It is a new discovery, and is a great boon to the farmer. It is a new discovery, and is a great boon to the farmer.

UNIVERSAL EXPOSITION, PARIS, 1867.
 A new discovery, and is a great boon to the farmer. It is a new discovery, and is a great boon to the farmer. It is a new discovery, and is a great boon to the farmer.

New-York Daily Tribune.

TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 12, 1867.

TERMS OF THE TRIBUNE.

DAILY TRIBUNE, Mail Subscribers, \$10 per annum.
 WEEKLY TRIBUNE, Mail Subscribers, \$3 per annum.
 ADVERTISING RATES.
 DAILY TRIBUNE, 25 cents per line.
 WEEKLY TRIBUNE, \$1.50 per line.
 Terms, cash in advance.
 Address, THE TRIBUNE, New-York.

THE TRIBUNE IN EUROPE.

STEVENS BROTHERS, agents for American Literature, No. 11, Horatio-st., New-York, are agents for THE TRIBUNE in Great Britain, and for the sale of the TRIBUNE in all parts of Europe. They are also agents for the sale of the TRIBUNE in all parts of Europe. They are also agents for the sale of the TRIBUNE in all parts of Europe.

Gen. La Marmora has announced to the French Government that Garibaldi and his two sons will go to the United States. The old hero may rely on a rousing reception. None of the prominent men of the Old World is so endeared to the hearts of the American people as Garibaldi.

The Turkish Government has again refused to accept the advice of the Great Powers of Europe, and makes grand preparations for war. If, as a cable dispatch states, England, France, and Austria have come to a new understanding about the Eastern question, their alliance is undoubtedly directed against the plans attributed to Russia.

Victor Emmanuel, it is reported, had resolved to try Garibaldi for continuing his efforts for the establishment of Italian unity. It is not stated whether the crimes committed in 1859, in making Victor Emmanuel King of Italy, are to be included in the charge. After a little more deliberation, the Government has, however, with its usual vacillation, deemed it preferable to postpone the trial to an indefinite future, on the ground that there is no court which has the authority to try him.

The case of Theo. C. Callicott and others was called in the Circuit Court yesterday, and put over, on behalf of the prosecution, because one of the witnesses was unable to appear. Mr. Callicott's counsel offered to allow that witness's testimony be taken out of Court and read in evidence; and a single one of the six indicted objecting to this—Mr. Williams, on behalf of Callicott, moved for a separate trial of his client, so as to get a prompt decision of his case anyhow. Justice Nelson declined to grant this—rather harshly, it seems to us—and the case went over for the term; Mr. C.'s counsel having made every effort to procure their client's instant trial on any conditions.

On Thursday of next week occurs the anniversary of the extinction of Slavery in Maryland. The colored people of that State desire to celebrate the event, and some of them who have been regularly organized as military companies have respectfully asked from the State authorities the privilege of joining in this celebration, under the protection of the regular State police. The Commissioners of Police have promptly and emphatically refused such permission. Maryland, therefore, presents to an admiring world the spectacle of a State that has by its own laws emancipated a fourth of its citizens, and yet denies them the poor privilege of commemorating the day of their deliverance. There is but one step further for these Commissioners, and that is to return these audacious negroes to the slave-pens whence they came; and who doubts that this would be done if the ability to perform were equal to the desire to do it?

A QUESTION FOR "H. G."

"What would be the verdict of history upon a political party that, once the Republic was established, a civil war, and then lost its influence in the nation by attempts to regulate the sale of cider and lager beer?"

Response by The Tribune.

Attempts to regulate the sale of Alcoholic beverages are exactly what *The Transcript* and its P. L. L. confederates have all along professed to uphold. Gov. Andrew, as their spokesman, last Winter proclaimed himself the advocate of a Stinted Excise act. He ably argued that such an act would be more effective in suppressing intemperance and restricting drinking than any act of Prohibition. The people of Massachusetts have trusted to such assurances and given their legislation over into the P. L. L.'s hands. Perhaps this was wise—perhaps not. We wait to see. But mind that attempts to "regulate" the Liquor Traffic are in your line, not ours. If we believe in cutting that Liquor dog's tail off right behind the ears.

But *The Transcript* falsely assumes that some one has attempted to commit the Republican party to our theories or notions touching the Liquor Traffic. Whatever may be true of the devotees of License, that is not true of THE TRIBUNE. The Liquor question was dragged into the first delegated Republican State Convention we ever attended—that of 1857; we resisted and beat it, insisting that no resolve on the subject should be passed—that each Republican should be left free to favor Regulation, Prohibition, or License, as he should deem best. From that hour, the question never came up, so far as we are aware, in a Republican Convention till this year, when (no one from THE TRIBUNE being a delegate) the friends of free drinking, on Sundays and week-days alike, crowded through at the last moment a resolve favoring their view of the subject. It did not express the sentiment of the Convention, which was emphatically in favor of leaving the whole subject outside of Republican Conventions; and it did not save a hundred Liquor votes to the Republican ticket, while it repelled many zealous Temperance men. We promptly repudiated, as an attempt to commit the Republican party to a particular course on a subject whereon Republicans notoriously differed, and had a right to differ. No man was ever required, as a Republican, to be for or against License or Prohibition; and the interpolation of the Liquor question into our councils could not be other than disastrous. Our view of the matter is precisely that proclaimed by the Republicans of Massachusetts in an excellent resolution of their late State Convention. We stand, as a Republican, on that resolve; where stands *The Transcript*?

New-Orleans papers of the 6th inst. announce the end of the yellow fever epidemic. They say the report of the Committee of the Board of Health confirms the general idea that the yellow fever this year has been of a comparatively mild type. No estimate, however, is made of the total number of cases, for the reason that no data exists for even an approxi-

mately accurate estimate. It is only by comparing the total number of cases with the mortality that any just idea of the mildness or severity of the disease can be formed. As to the number of deaths, we are informed that from June 8 to November 5, inclusive, there have been 5,710, of which 3,006 were of yellow fever.

"THE LOST CAUSE" REVIVED.

The World thus revamps and expands its project of reconstructing the South on the basis of Rebel supremacy.

"Every House of Representatives is the sole judge of the qualifications of its members; and it is a flagrant inconsistency for the Tribune to attempt to stigmatize a body as 'revolutionary' after what they have been defending for the last two years."

The remaining part of the plan for disposing of the black negro government is a perfectly solid ground. By the Constitution, a majority of each House is a quorum; a majority of the Senate, therefore, is a quorum; and a majority of the House, therefore, is a quorum. The Tribune's suggestion, that when the Northern Conservative Senators and the Southern Senators are a majority, the Senate will have passed out of the control of the House, is a pure fiction.

The idea that the Republican minority will set themselves up for the Senate is preposterous. What would they gain by it? Being a minority, they could merely adjourn from day to day, but could not transact any business. When the House has admitted the Southern Representatives, and the Senate has refused to admit them, there is no danger that this helpless minority will stand out and attempt to resist the course of events. If the Democrats elect the next President, and a majority of the House, the black negro government may be quietly displaced without a resort to any revolutionary proceedings, or to any measures for which the Republican party has been prepared.

Remarks by The Tribune.

In order to work this little game, it will be necessary for the Copperheads to carry the North and West nearly solid in the elections to Congress next year. It may be easy for the Southern Rebels and Northern Copperheads to make up what they will call a quorum in either House; but there will at the same time be another quorum, composed of Northern Republicans and Southern Unionists in both Houses, unless the Copperheads should carry at least two-thirds of the Representatives from the Ohio States north of the Potomac and the Ohio.

And, when we consider that Massachusetts, Michigan, Wisconsin, Illinois, Iowa, and Minnesota, are to be "counted in," it is palpable that the election of two Copperheads to one Republican from the former Free States is a moral impossibility. And, without a preponderance fully equal to that, *The World's* scheme must miscarry. The Senate being inevitably Republican till the Copperheads within admit the Rebels knocking at the door, it is plain that there will be no Senate to recognize the bogus House and enable it to make a show of legality.

The World's scheme is none the less atrocious for being impracticable. Its wickedness is not concealed by its weakness. It is the rebellion revived under false pretenses and a stolen flag. It can only disgrace its backers without seriously imperiling the country.

THE ALABAMA CONVENTION.

The official proceedings of the first two days of the Constitutional Convention of Alabama have come to hand. We have examined them with some care, in view of the persistent efforts of the aristocratic and ex-Rebel papers to bring this Convention and all of its class into ridicule. It must be remembered that the Republican party at the South corresponds in social position to the Democratic party at the North. Here the great "unwashed" party has never been ashamed of the fact that most of the ignorance, depravity and dirt to be found at the North votes the Democratic ticket. It has professed to be proud of its devotion to the interests of political rights of the poor and the ignorant; and so far as it has been sincere in this principle we honor the party for it, and see therein a reason for its former great success and ascendancy.

But now that the boot is on the other leg, now that the working millions of the South stand identified with a party that has shown itself as democratic toward them as the old Democratic party at the North ever was toward the foreign and pauper vote, and in consequence adopting the Republican ticket, does it behoove the professed organs of the poor of the North to turn up their noses because the poor of the South are meeting in Convention and framing Constitutions?

Can a party that sends to the Senate of the United States men who, like Salisbury, Patterson, and the late McDougall, have often been too drunk to vote except as they were told, rightfully sneer at a Convention of the laboring classes of a State in which Democracy has always reigned supreme shows some members but little acquainted with Parliamentary usage?

But, in fact, the Alabama Convention has done nothing as yet that does not characterize it as eminently worthy to represent the people of Alabama, and fit in intelligence to represent any State in the Union. The Convention would have been more truly representative of the whole people of the State if the Conservative party had voted, and elected about three-fifths of the delegates, as they might have done. But consider what kind of a Convention this Democratic party in the State of New-York would elect if all Republicans abstained from voting! The Conservative party might have elected to the Convention a minority of delegates, whose manners would be highly polished, and whose familiarity with the rules of order would have facilitated the work of the Convention. We say they might, though the pro-Slavery party sent to Congress but few men remarkable for either gentlemanly instincts or legislative talents. If brow-beating and bullying, gutta-percha canes, bowie-knives and tobacco juice, are qualifications to sit in a legislative body, the Convention now sitting for Alabama may be found lacking. If ardent devotion to Slavery and the Rebellion be qualifications for a Reconstruction Convention, then the State of Alabama is in fearful peril from the machinations of the body now in session, for it contains none but loyal and thoroughly anti-Slavery men. Already ordinances have been introduced annulling the laws passed under Rebel sway, whereby the money of the widows and orphans of Alabama was emptied into the bottomless Treasury of the Confederate States; and never again heard from. It is this measure which *The N. Y. Herald* styles "pursuing private ends in public law." The statement that the Convention has even listened to, still less indorsed or adopted, any measure of proslavery or disfranchisement, is untrue. On the contrary, on the second day the Convention adopted a resolution memorializing Congress "to remove all political disabilities of those citizens of Alabama who have aided in the reconstruction of the State on the plan 'proposed by Congress.' As its first step has been against proslavery, we have the right to believe it will go as far in its magnanimity as it can without surrendering the State to Rebels, disfranchising its own constituency, and overturning its own work. We hope and believe the Convention will endeavor fairly to represent the rights and interests of the whole people of Alabama.

Washington that his Excellency "will reply at 'full length.' If Andrew does any such thing, there are several points upon which we hope he will not fail to favor us with some remarks. We should like to hear the particulars of his humble origin; we should like to know from his own lips that he considers himself one of the people, and isn't ashamed of it; that, like Uriah Heep, he is only "an humble individual;" that he has risen from the lowest place in society to the highest; that he was once an alderman; that he has a policy; and that he means to go on swinging round and that he means to quote the eloquent language of his official organ, "the unerring geometry of the general mind has knocked into glory 'the star of the hour and the place.' All these matters we should very much like to hear from Mr. Johnson, if it be only for the novelty of the thing; and, if he will likewise oblige us with his views respecting the whisky question, revenue frauds, repudiation, and free rum, he will confer a very particular favor.

VENERABLE VIVACITY.

We waited with some natural curiosity for the *Te Deum* which we knew would be played upon the President's organ, with all the stops out and all the pedals in full activity, in honor of the late elections; but we were not prepared to find this superannuated old sheet, with supernatural friskiness, preluding its hymn with new lines from Child Harold's Pilgrimage. Musical disciplinarians might object to jigs on an organ; but an elation like that of *The National Intelligencer* is not to be restrained by the laws of science. It seems, we confess, a little inhuman to investigate critically the rationale of this magnificent jocundity. The happiness of a flunky may be stimulated by causes which hardly affect the feelings of human beings of a higher grade; and we are more certain of this, because when we come to inquire what there is, for instance, in the Massachusetts election which should rejoice the soul of the organ, as an organ, we find ourselves perplexed in the extreme. Gov. Ballock, the Radical candidate for Governor, is re-elected by a majority of over 26,000. Young Mr. Adams, the Johnsonian candidate for Governor, is elected to the House of Representatives of the State! There is no pretense that there is not a large majority of Republicans returned to both branches of the Legislature. In view of this result, *The Intelligencer* cries out that Radicalism is near its end. However this may be, it is clear enough that a Johnson party in Massachusetts is nowhere near its beginning. What, pray, has the question of Rum or No Rum in Massachusetts to do with "My Policy" in Washington? It has nothing to do, we may be sure, even with his Excellency's private deceptions. They will be filled and they will be emptied without the slightest reference to Massachusetts laws. So far as there is any expression of opinion in regard to his administration in this State, it is most emphatically against him. His man is decidedly defeated; and the other man is just as decidedly elected; and if the President anticipates any aid or comfort, or expression of approbation from the Legislature just chosen, he may make up his mind to be frightfully disappointed. His happiness, therefore, however great, can hardly be considered as rational. This is a consideration which continually suggests itself as we run the eye over *The Intelligencer's* exuberant paragraphs. It claims the credit of victories which bear no relation whatever to the Administration. Even here in New-York, it would be difficult to find a single Democrat who would allow that, in contending for success, he has been working for the President. When A. J. rushes in, uninvited and unwelcome, to participate in the Democratic festivities, nobody bids him welcome—nobody takes him cordially by the hand and says: "This is all your doing, dear Andy!" Nobody whispers that he must be the Democratic candidate for the Presidency; nobody casts a straw either for his happiness or his misery. He will find ere long that the strength of the party to whose skirts, with pitiable, upturned face, he is clinging, is simply his own weakness. The greater its majorities, the less likely is he to receive its support. The more independent it may be, the more likely it is to look upon him with good-natured contempt. In an emergency it might need him; in prosperity it will regard him simply as a botheration and a nuisance. He may think differently now, but time will show that we are right. It is very easy for the organ to say that the Democratic majority is "wondrous strong."

"Yet lovely in its strength, as in the light Of a dim eye in woman's face." If that "dark eye" shall be found anarously ogling the beloved Andy in 1868, it will be because the brains above it have become pitifully softened.

AID FOR THE WORKING-WOMEN.

Many praiseworthy efforts have been made by public-spirited citizens of this and other countries to elevate the working-women, to ameliorate their condition, to render their life as much a pleasure as the dishonesty of employers, the high price of living, and other depressing circumstances, have made it a burden. Some of these efforts have been, in a limited degree, successful; but, in the majority of instances, they have not met with that encouragement which the importance of the subject demanded. Sometimes the fault lay with the public who did not respond cheerfully to the call of the benevolent few; sometimes the inefficiency or the negligence of a board of managers rendered the labor of the real workers comparatively useless; and sometimes the prejudices of the very class for whom the labor was undertaken effectually closed the door, leaving the kind-hearted Samaritans in despair, and the poor victims of toil and discomfort as far short of the physical, mental, and moral improvement desired for them as when the first voice was lifted in their behalf. In our own city, the betterment of the working-women's condition has for many years engaged earnest attention. Attempts have been made to secure for them adequate remuneration for their labor, and to protect them from the rapacity of unscrupulous employers; but, up to a few months ago, nothing of a definite character was ever done to provide for them homes in which they could live in a manner befitting the modesty and the dignity of the sex. We have already in these columns described the Working-Women's Home, established a month ago at No. 43 Elizabeth-st. It is a working-women's hotel, with all the comforts and conveniences of a home, and is under the supervision of a noble-hearted lady, whose warmest sympathies are with the ill-paid, ill-housed, overworked of her sex. It is not a charity; for every item of comfort and luxury enjoyed by the inmates is paid for at its full price. It is not a charity, in the ordinary sense of the term, any more than is the Fifth Avenue Hotel. At the Working-Women's Home, a regular price is charged for board, lodging, and washing—a price which not only

pays expenses, but leaves a narrow margin of profit beside. The rooms are large, well ventilated, and clean; the table is supplied with good, plain food in abundance; the bakery and laundry are second to none in the city; every floor of the building is supplied with bath-rooms, &c.; and in addition to these comforts are the luxuries of commodious parlors, pianos, books, papers, and pictures, and a large yard in which the boarders may take healthful exercise. The price of board is fixed at \$3 25 a week, payable always in advance. The Home now contains 60 guests—tidy, lady-like women—who speak in the highest terms of the institution, and of the lady manager and her assistants.

Another important aid to the working-women of New-York is the Protective Union of which Mrs. Brooks is Superintendent. The office of the Union is at No. 44 Franklin-st., where there is also a library of 3,000 volumes for the use of women exclusively. Here applications are received for employment, and, since the organization of the association, thousands of needy women have been furnished with good situations through its influence. Here, too, complaints are received from working-girls who have been maltreated or defrauded by their employers, and these complaints are never allowed to pass unnoticed. The delinquent employer is furnished with a copy of the complaint, and is called upon for an explanation. If this is unsatisfactory, he is at once prosecuted by the counsel of the Association. Only a short time ago, the notorious swindler Mrs. Meyers, who had defrauded a hundred working-girls, and had for several years managed to escape punishment for her crimes here and elsewhere, was checked in her career by the Working-Women's Protective Union, and sent to Blackwell's Island for six months. This Association has been many years in existence, and has effected great good. It is supported by voluntary contributions, yet is no more a charity to the poor working-woman than the police force which protects her from bodily harm, or the Court which redresses her wrongs. The Home, and the Union, two of the best preventives of despair, misery, and all forms of moral disease among the unprotected toilers of our great metropolis, deserve the hearty support and encouragement of the public. They need not merely a pecuniary aid to enlarge their sphere of usefulness, but the aid of personal influence as well, to overcome, among the timid whom they are designed to benefit, that morbid pride so marked a characteristic of the female who earns her bread by the labor of her hands, and which prompts her to reject any offer of aid for which she is not allowed to pay what she deems its full value.

Now that the merchants and shippers of our City have taken in hand the disgraceful Wharves and Piers which obstruct and repel commerce, and are intent on their improvement, we are told that the Controller has a project for their renovation which will in due time be unfolded. We could wish that the Controller would take hold of our disgusting Markets, and show us what he can do with them. There is abundance of scope and work for all who seek reform in our City without getting into each other's way. Mr. Connolly must be aware that Two Millions of our City Debt might be paid off by the sale of superfluous Markets, and yet have the City better accommodated than she now is. Yet he has just been selling the Fort Gansevoort property, on which the chief market should be built, as if on purpose to crowd us back on the venerable rat-holes and mal-odoriferous shanties away from our population at the lower point of the City. We heartily wish the Controller would give his attention to this matter—as also to ferreting out and cutting off the superfluous and sinecure places under our city government—some of them in his special department—and let the merchants go ahead with the Wharves and Piers.

Those who have watched the latest reports to the Freedmen's Bureau of affairs in the South, doubtless notice that there are by far fewer collisions between Blacks and Whites, within the past three or four months, than for any equal period since the close of the war. Notwithstanding the cry of a war of races and the "speedy extermination of the negroes," this fact shows a quieter condition of society in general, and a lessening antipathy to, and hatred of the Freedmen by their late masters, and the "poor white trash." It is the nature of men to defer to power, wherever it is located, or by whomsoever held; and events have sufficiently shown that our Southern friends are no exception to this law. In a word, the political status of the negroes is beginning to be felt. The more firmly their political equality is maintained the less we will hear of angry encounters between white men and freedmen in the South. And when at last the natural equilibrium is established we shall hear of them no more.

Some time since a vote was taken in the City of Richmond to decide whether the credit of that city should be used to assist in extending the Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad, so as to make it contribute to the commerce and increase the wealth of the capital and the State. The vote was, by a large majority, in favor of the project; there was not only a large majority of colored voters that way, but also a majority of all the whites who voted on the question. The matter was thus legally and fairly settled; but since then some of the opponents of the subscription have raised a question as to the legality or propriety of "niggers" doing anything to increase the prosperity and property of the late Confederate Capital. To gratify these grumblers, Gen. Schofield permits a new election, in which not only all those entitled to vote by registration under the Reconstruction acts may take part, but also all others entitled to vote under the laws of Virginia. This seems to be an unnecessary concession; but it may be as well to humor the Chivalry. When, ten years ago, they elected members to the National Congress, they counted every five negroes, old and young, male and female, as equal to three white persons, and so gave them a powerful share in representation; yet we never heard that any member of the first families complained of negro influence. The difference now is merely that the negro casts his own vote, while heretofore his master voted for him. If the Chivalry now choose to strangle their dead-and-alive City rather than have it enriched by the result of colored votes, we do not believe any one will shed tears for them.

There is an official announcement that the Government will be ready to proceed with the trial of Jefferson Davis by the 25th of this month, and, as the counsel for the accused are eager to go on, it is probable that the shameful delays which have kept this great case so long unsettled are now nearly over. If both sides, as it is intimated, wish for a short postponement, in order that the Chief-Justice may preside at the trial, there are obvious reasons

why their desire should be gratified; but the public will insist that the postponement shall be only a short one.

Gen. Ord has been increasing the circulation of *The Vicksburg Times*, and giving that journal some valuable advertising, by causing the arrest of its editor, for some cause not yet made public. If the facts in the matter have been correctly reported, Gen. Ord has made a grave mistake. We don't believe that the most violent language of the most violent of Rebel editors would make it either proper or politic in a Union General to lock him up. These men are never dangerous until they become popular martyrs.

We published on Saturday another letter from our special correspondent who accompanies the Government expedition to Wallrusia, and we have again to congratulate our readers on receiving news from that distant region in advance of all other Atlantic newspapers. The correspondence of *The Tribune* from all parts of the world is the freshest as well as the most valuable furnished to any newspaper in existence.

The Atlantic Telegraph Company has made a very important reduction in its tariff on messages through the cable, the details of which we print in another column. We are persuaded that this reform will prove a great pecuniary advantage to the Company as well as to the public. If they would make a further reduction of 25 per cent their profits would be larger still.

The N. Y. Times quotes *The Washington Chronicle* as saying: "We cannot stop to quarrel with Mr. Greeley about Gen. Grant's politics or anything else."

—That is right. Run along!

GOVERNMENT MINING.
 A graduate of the Nevada silver and Montana gold mines, now in Freiberg, Saxony, whither he has gone to investigate the subject of Government mining, writes us of its great success. These mines, the oldest and largest in Europe, have been worked with great success for over 300 years, and now employ about 30,000 men. The yield of the ore is only \$8 per ton in silver, but the Government reducing works are so systematized that not only all the silver, but also the copper, zinc, lead, and even the acids, yield the miner a profit. The mines are owned and worked by individuals, while the Government erects the reducing works. Each, working alone, would fail, but both working together succeed. Individuals lack the capital, and cannot sustain the risk of reducing, while the Government lacks the incentive and individual energy inseparable from mining. Our correspondent recommends the appropriation of \$10,000,000 or \$20,000,000 by Congress for the erection of reducing works in our silver mining States. This, he thinks, would set 100 miners at work where now there is one, and would only interfere with those companies which are putting up expensive works without knowing whether their mines will warrant the outlay or not.

OBITUARY.

F. M. A. WICKS, ESQ.
 F. M. A. Wicks died at his residence at Thompson Station (Lalp L.), on Friday, Nov. 8, in the 53rd year of his age. His disease was erysipelas; his sufferings were short but severe. Mr. Wicks was the first settler in that neighborhood, having located there when the Long Island Railroad was first projected, and assisted in building it. He has seen the village near him grow to its present size, having done much to induce the settlement of that region. He was a prominent man in Suffolk County, having held the office of County Treasurer, Justice of the Peace, Postmaster, &c., and was at the time of his death one of the Associate Justices of the Court of Sessions of Suffolk County. He was also one of the founders, an officer in, and one of the principal supporters of the Congregational Church at that place. He was an active supporter of the temperance cause, and was always ready for every good work. His death is a public loss. His funeral was held at 10 o'clock on Sunday, although a stormy day, and his remains were followed to the grave by a long procession of relatives and friends, who sincerely regret the loss to them, to the church, and to the community.

LORD WROTTESELEY.

Science has lost a devoted supporter by the death of Lord Wrottesley, who was born in 1792 and died at Christ Church, Oxford, in 1867. He was called to the bar by the Society of Lincoln's Inn. He was the recipient, in 1829, of the gold medal of the Royal Astronomical Society, and in 1854, succeeded the Earl of Ross as President of the Society. He was a member of several royal commissions, and was the author of a work entitled "Thoughts on Government and Legislation." He succeeded his father in his title and estates by his son Arthur.

JUDGE BRIEN OF TENNESSEE.